

ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

(This Notice Is Not To Be Filed In Agency
Manuals. Please Destroy After Reading.)

STATINTL

PERSONNEL

HN

June 1976

ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT TO KEY POSITION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Effective 16 June 1976, Andrew T. Falkiewicz is appointed
Assistant to the Director, vice Angus M. Thuermer, reassigned.

STATINTL

George Bush
Director

DISTRIBUTION: AB

6
(EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FILE)

Pub. Affs
left side
if false

ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Executive Registry

76-95571

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Andrew:

I have looked this over and am in total agreement.

Some of it you and I have discussed.

Let's chat sometime about Hank's role as

Deputy. He is a ~~ch~~ to work with.

Some of your work will be with him; a lot more will be with me. He and I keep each other closely informed.

This memo is not intended to be all inclusive - obviously.

STATINTL

GB

6--15--76

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~ Purple Officer
off side folder

BEST COPY
Available
THROUGHOUT
FOLDER

6/24/98

CONFIDENTIAL

Executive Registry

76-9557

15 June 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant to the Director

FROM: E. H. Knoche

SUBJECT: The Nature of the Assignment

Andrew:

1. The basic challenge of your assignment as Assistant to the Director is to help us relate better to forces and institutions external to us in CIA. We need the widest and deepest public understanding of the intelligence profession and its importance, and we will look to you to help us find the appropriate themes and the audiences in reaching this objective. As for audiences, we want to be as even-handed as possible, making sure that we attempt to gain understanding, if not approval, from a cross-section of American society.

2. Obviously, we do not want to impart valid secrets, particularly those that relate to intelligence sources and methods. Equally obviously, we have no rightful role to play in asserting or debating issues of American foreign policy. We do, however, have a proper role to play in finding ways to make more available certain of our intelligence findings which do not impart sources and methods or touch directly on foreign policy.

3. We have recently revised our procedures governing the consideration and approval or disapproval of proposed unclassified articles in open journals authored by CIA personnel. We have established a Publications Review Board which will be chaired by you, with representation from various parts of the Agency. We expect the board to function imaginatively and intelligently with a due regard for security, for the timing of publication, for the potential controversy it might set off, for assurances that American foreign policy is not involved, and for an assurance that the publication vehicle is an appropriate one for the purpose. The procedures and criteria are well spelled out in Headquarters Notice

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL

4. You will want to stay abreast of current studies within the Agency and within the IC Staff dealing with the whole question of secrecy and compartmentation. In finding ways to be more forthcoming with the intelligence product, we hope to become more systematic in our own publication of unclassified articles bearing on matters of interest to American universities and libraries. I have in mind reports on such topics as climatology, the general nature of international terrorism, and the general pattern of the international narcotics trade. We will look to you to help us reach judgments on how to become more systematic in our publication of such articles and on the propriety of doing so.

5. It has been Agency policy not to have Headquarters contact with representatives of foreign media.

6. In short, we are asking you to concentrate on ways to build external understanding of what we are about. In carrying out this task, you should participate in and be aware of all phases of our external work including our relations with Congress (a responsibility of the Office of the Legislative Counsel) with other parts of the Executive Department, with the media, and with other American organizations, public and private.

7. You will have full support in the decisions you make as to the organization of your staff in meeting this important charge.

E. H. Knoche

cc: DDCI
D/DCI/IC
DDA
DDO
DDI
DDS&T
IG
GC
LC
D/DCI/NIO
Comptroller
D/OCI
SA/DCI
EA/DCI

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 20 June 1976
TO: Andrew Falkiewicz, A/DCI		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
FROM: Director		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION
FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 53		REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED.
		(47)

Page Denied

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE	6/29/76
TO:		DCI	
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	76-8372	
REMARKS:			
<p>Proposed letter to <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <u>Newsweek</u>, on the friendly matter. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> has seen AIB</p>			
FROM: A/DCI			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION	

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

25X1

STATINTL

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 30 June 1976
TO: DCI		Executive Registry
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	76 - 2716
REMARKS:		
<p style="text-align: center;">JUN 30 1976</p>		
FROM: A/DCI		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE)

Pub Affairs

A cold trail

One hundred eleven years after the event, Americans still doubt that they have all the facts about the assassination of President Lincoln. When the tricentennial rolls around, new generations probably will be wondering how much truth they have about the assassination of President Kennedy, which by then will be 113 years old.

Assassinations provide an endless fascination for theory builders. There always will be people who like to keep the pot boiling and can construct elaborate conspiracies from the flimsiest evidence.

That isn't to say there aren't some unanswered questions about the Kennedy assassination. But clearing them up does not seem worth spending tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars and tying up a lot of officials and aides who might more profitably spend their time on urgent matters.

When a push developed in several quarters months ago to reopen the Kennedy assassination investigation, the big question raised was whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. Now the emphasis has shifted from trying to prove that other assassins were present to the issue of whether the assassination was planned by Fidel Castro.

The Cuban theory has gained impetus from Senate investigations disclosing that the Central Intelligence Agency had plotted to have Castro killed. If the CIA under President Kennedy was conspiring against the life of Castro, the theory goes, isn't it logical to assume that Castro might retaliate?

There's nothing wrong with the logic. The problem is proving it.

The fact that a couple of Cubans boarded Cuban airliners in Mexico shortly after the Kennedy assassination is hardly proof that Castro engineered the assassination. Nor is there proof in the speculation that a Cuban official

chosen by the CIA to kill Castro may have been a double agent who informed Castro of the CIA plot.

There was sufficient basis for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities to criticize the CIA for not fully informing the Warren Commission of everything it knew about the movements of Cubans and about its own plots against Castro. Criticism of FBI bungling on some aspects of the assassination investigation also was justified.

But even the Senate committee concluded that it "has not uncovered any evidence sufficient to justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

Last week Sen. Richard Schweiker, one of the more ardent of the conspiracy theorists, accused the CIA and FBI of a "coverup" on the assassination, and during a television appearance Sunday he included the White House in the coverup charge. Unless Mr. Schweiker knows more than he has disclosed, his charges come pretty close to irresponsibility.

Senator Schweiker is insisting on hot pursuit of leads by the permanent Senate intelligence oversight committee that was created recently. But the chairman of the oversight committee, Sen. Daniel Inouye, is reported cool to giving further investigation of the assassination high priority, which seems to us a sensible attitude.

Barring a confession by Castro that he was behind the Kennedy assassination, it seems unlikely that the Cuban conspiracy theory can be proved beyond doubt. The trail is cold and many people involved in the original investigation are dead, including the heads of the CIA and the FBI.

And what if further investigation should indicate a closer tie between Castro and the assassination? Are we going to send the Marines into Cuba to haul Castro to account? Not bloody likely.

ARTICLE APPEARS ON
PAGE 15

THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)
30 June 1976

Garry Wills

Liberating FBI agents

The Nuremberg principle has been challenged in its international application. Some say international law is not recognized by all nations; imposed on the conquered, it amounts to promulgating and enforcing the law simultaneously. Nonetheless, we as a nation did establish the Nuremberg principle, and we have tried on occasion to abide by it, even when the criminal was an American soldier (e.g. Lt. Calley).

But even if there are some arguments against the principle in international affairs, we cannot logically assert it in a questionable area and deny it where no such doubts apply.

In domestic affairs, when we are dealing with fellow citizens under a single legal system, there can be no defense for breaking a law on the grounds that "I was just obeying orders." The judge very eloquently knocked down that defense in the "plumbers" trial.

Many well-documented crimes against American citizens have been committed by active agents of the CIA and the FBI. Yet no single perpetrator of those multiple crimes has been convicted. In the few cases where indictments were brought, the agencies succeeded in quashing them.

But now we hear that the Justice Department is investigating the network of FBI agents who committed illegal searches and sei-

zures in the campaign against the Socialist Workers party.

To some Americans, the idea of holding a "G-man" to account for undermining the Constitution is unthinkable. These people have been treated as above the law. But such an attitude not only did long-term damage to our society; it reduced FBI agents to the pawns of an autocratic director.

We citizens could never question an agent, because an agent could never question J. Edgar Hoover's orders. The agents were systematically humiliated, regimented, and forced to do dirty work. As Dostoevsky described the process in *The Possessed*, nothing strengthened the conspiracy like the implication of all its members in interrelated crimes. Then no one can "squeal" because all are vulnerable. That was the power the FBI had over its own.

It is time — long past time — to break that power. There is no question, now, that FBI agents broke the law. So: how do we prove that the FBI is not organizationally committed to law-breaking except by prosecution of actual law-breakers?

The effect will be liberate future agents, no matter how much presently implicated agents protest the unfairness of punishing them. After all, they were just fol-

lowing orders, like Eichmann?

The Justice Department is itself on trial in this matter. Will the government establish and practice that its own agencies are not above the laws they are sworn to execute? After all, if John Mitchell, a former head of the Justice Department, can stand trial, then why not a hired burglar for the FBI?

As I say, one result of this will be the liberation of future government employees from the presumption that any criminal demand can be made upon them. A useful service in this area is being prepared by the Project on Official Illegalities, under the direction of Ralph Stavins. The Project is doing legal research for a mailing to all employees of national security agencies. This mailing will remind American citizens of their right to resist official demands that they break the law, and it will outline procedures for legal protest and self-protection.

No American citizen should be exposed, ever again, to the brow-beating tactics of a master criminal like J. Edgar Hoover, or plead such intimidation in crimes committed against his fellow citizens. We did not listen to this excuse when it was voiced by a Goering. We certainly should not admit the same plea into our domestic courts.

ARTICLE APPEARS ON
PAGE 32

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
26 June 1976

Salant of CBS joins National News Council

By Jane Levere

The National News Council, media watchdog organization, expanded its membership by electing Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News, at its meeting in New York last week.

Salant's election followed a recommendation made in February by an independent evaluation committee suggesting that the NNC expand its membership from 15 to 18. The committee also recommended then that the council elect "active employees of national media" who would abstain from voting in cases involving their own organizations.

In other action at the meeting, the council found four complaints lodged against newspapers unwarranted.

The first complaint, filed against the *Chicago Tribune* and WGN-TV, Chicago, charged the two media with attempting to "black-out" a televised address by Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan by not giving it any advance notice and by only mentioning it on the television page.

The council ruled that since Reagan's speech was a paid announcement, neither the *Tribune* nor the television station had any obligation to publicize the TV speech.

The second complaint, lodged against the *New York Times*, was an objection to the *Times*' policy of selling space for public issue advertising on its op-ed page.

The council here concluded that a newspaper has a right to decide where to place such ads in its columns.

The third complaint, filed on behalf of the National Council of Irish Americans, also concerned the *Times*. These charges were dismissed.

The council also dismissed a complaint filed by Dr. Stephen Barrett, chairman of the Lehigh (Pa.) Committee Against Health Fraud, Inc., against James J. Kilpatrick of the *Washington Star* Syndicate. Barrett complained that Kilpatrick had referred to Laetrile, an alleged cancer cure, as a harmless nutrient in one of his columns.

The council ruled that Kilpatrick, as an editorial columnist, was clearly free to imply that Laetrile was harmless because he was expressing his personal opinion of a controversial public issue.

Finally, the council announced that two of its members, William A. Rusher and R. Peter Straus, and associate director Ned Schnurman, would meet with CIA director George Bush's top assistants June 17 to discuss the agency's position on the employment of journalists by the intelligence community.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Executive Registry

76-2692

Andrew F:

Is it possible -to get some new examples of "accomplishments" Here is an old [redacted] speech. Recently I have used the same examples. I think we need as dramatic a list as possible of the positive things we accomplish. please try to get a good new one for me for future speeches. No rush.

STATINTL

GB 6-29

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE

Public Affairs)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

June 23, 1976

good intelligence—the best in the world. It is time to say: Our country is safe from a sneak attack. It is time to say: Our country is getting a bargain for its intelligence buck. It is time to say: The American intelligence record is studded with success after success. It is time to say:

That American intelligence spotted the Soviet nuclear missiles being delivered to Cuba in 1962 and supported the President as he worked through 13 nightmarish days to force their removal;

That American intelligence gave seven years' warning on the development of the Moscow anti-ballistic missile system;

That American intelligence pinpointed eight new Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles and evaluated the development of each three or more years before it became operational;

That two major new Soviet submarine programs were anticipated well before the first boats slid down the ways;

That we knew the status and design of two Soviet aircraft carriers well before the front one put to sea for sea trials.

Those are all military concerns, and they are crucial. But what of other intelligence areas?

American intelligence successfully monitors and predicts trends in oil prices and tracks the flow of petro dollars. That impinges on your pocketbook and on your everyday life.

American intelligence each year turns the key task of assessing world crop prospects. That has to do with the price of the market basket we all must buy, with the world food problem.

American intelligence monitors compliance with the strategic arms limitation agreements. We do not have to estimate. We do not have to guess. We know whether possible adversaries are keeping these agreements. This is a new job for intelligence: keeping the peace and restraining the arms race.

I hope these illustrations help you to understand the intelligence community and its job just a bit better. Many years ago, Allen Dulles spoke of the "craft" of intelligence. He underplayed it. The bold technical thinkers; the brave people on hazardous duty in strange lands; the gifted analysts puzzling out mysterious political and military moves made by unpredictable people in far and closed societies: these are more than crafts-men.

Intelligence is more than a craft. It is more than a science. It is also an art. We do not have a crystal ball, and we can't yet give you a copy of the 1980 World Almanac. And we may not predict the given hour of a particular coup or revolution. Any more than your weatherman can make a flat prediction that it will start raining at precisely 0920 hours tomorrow. We can't tell you what God is going to do on Tuesday of next week. Especially when He hasn't made up his mind. But we probably can tell you when He's getting mad.

But that kind of prediction is not the main mission of intelligence. Our primary function is to provide the leadership of this Nation with the deepest possible understanding of the military, political, social, and economic climate of countries that affect vital American interests. Our mission is to see that our leaders know about what may happen in the world beyond our borders and about the forces and factors at work there. That is what intelligence is really all about. And we do it well, despite our current problems.

In front of the CIA headquarters building at Langley, Virginia, stands a statue of one of our famous Revolutionary War heroes—Nathan Hale. A close look at him shows his hands are tied behind him and his legs are bound with a rope, just as he was bound before the Redcoats hung him for attempting to steal their secrets.

Now, I have come down here to ask your support: H

CHALLENGES OF GENERAL AVIATION

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1976

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the aviation industry is an economic mainstay of my district. Because it is so important, new developments in aviation, anticipated problems for aviation, potential benefits for aviation—all are major news items within my district.

Just as I am enlightened each day by Members of this body who speak for industries of international importance with which I am not personally familiar, I would like to take this opportunity to share some information that has come to my attention with regard to the general aviation industry.

Mr. Russell W. Meyer, Jr., chairman of Cessna Aircraft Co. of Wichita, Kans., recently addressed a conference of Federal Aviation Administration executives on the subject of challenges confronting general aviation manufacturers of America. As Mr. Meyer pointed out, some of the challenges of aviation are challenges within the industry—but a significant proportion of them are challenges issued or forthcoming from Congress or the Federal regulatory agencies.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include excerpts from Mr. Meyer's address:

CHALLENGES OF GENERAL AVIATION

(By Russell W. Meyer, Jr.)

Where are we today in general aviation? We're coming off two very good years. This favorable performance was achieved in spite of economic problems which reached every area of the world. We haven't grown by chance or because of reductions in airline service. General aviation has grown because of substantial progress in a number of areas:

(1) There's no question that today's airplanes are better than ever, in every respect. Better fuel efficiency. Greater flexibility. Pressurization has been an important factor. Cabin sound levels have been improved by both propeller and engine refinements.

(2) Airport development and facilities improvement provide landing alternatives at major cities, and air transportation to thousands of communities not served by airlines.

(3) Our safety record has improved almost every year. We're not perfect, but we're proud of continued, steady progress.

(4) Perhaps the most important factor is dependability. When you have to travel, you want to be able to depend on a schedule. We've made great strides in this area. General aviation aircraft have become integrated systems, with vastly improved avionics, and equipment like digital radar, and automatic flight control systems. This equipment is now being installed on thousands of new aircraft. The Air Traffic Control system is better and pilot training is more thorough. As a result, rapidly increasing numbers of general aviation aircraft are operating safely and dependably in the transportation system.

Because of this progress, our industry delivered 14,000 units in 1974, and the same number in 1975. We projected 15,000 units in 1976. With 5,389 deliveries in four months, that projection may be low.

To evaluate the future requires an understanding of history and an accurate review of the current status. Several historical observations on our industry are relevant:

world's general aviation industry, having achieved a market share of well over 90%.

Quantitatively, this has resulted in a substantial contribution to U.S. balance of trade.

Qualitatively, this has meant that U.S. products have been an essential part of the air transportation systems of practically every country in the world.

We've dominated the world's market for two major reasons: (1) We have a strong domestic market which has enabled the industry to grow more rapidly than other countries; (2) We have worked closely with the FAA to achieve high standards in both aircraft manufacturing and flight operation. It has been a cooperative form of regulation, and one which has been effective because of the commonality of our objectives: aviation safety and technological progress.

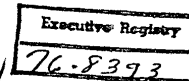
Looking beyond 1976, we think we have the potential to grow to a level of at least 20,000 units by 1980. That's a rate of about 7 percent per year. There is no doubt in our mind that the market is there; throughout the world. The question is not market potential, but whether or not we will have the governmental environment to enable us to be strong enough to take advantage of it. And that brings me to the major challenges of general aviation.

We believe these challenges can be grouped into six categories: energy, environment, product liability, the export market, airport facilities, and the cost of flying. Let's take them one at a time.

(1) *Energy.* It's ironic that the crisis which really focused attention on the efficiencies of general aviation aircraft in the first place also represents the ominous threat of potential disaster. I'm talking, of course, about the fuel situation. It's almost inconceivable that our government has not planned and implemented a more effective national fuel conservation program. I believe everyone in the country was willing and even anxious to assist in cutting down energy consumption in late '73 and early '74. Lights were being turned off, unnecessary trips cancelled, and car pools were started. But the leadership disappeared and we are living in a world bordering on madness where energy is concerned. There's no meaningful program to conserve it; no federal encouragement to produce it. Although FAA has reported the positive results of general aviation fuel conservation, the fact remains that we need fuel to fly—and we continue to urge—to plead with Congress and the Administration to formulate an adequate U.S. energy program.

(2) *Environment.* The major environmental concerns, with respect to general aviation, are (a) engine emission standards established by EPA, and (b) airplane noise, from the standpoint of both aircraft manufacture and operation. On the subject of engine emissions, we have finally made some headway with EPA, but we still have a long way to go. The initial piston engine proposals would have put us out of business in 1979. Without commenting upon the basic insignificance of piston engine emissions, since it seems we are going to be regulated regardless of that fact, our primary problem was initially one of communication. Recent meetings indicate that coordination between industry, FAA, and EPA is improving. We still believe the problem should be carefully defined before a solution is proposed. Above all, EPA must understand the complex nature and practical aspects of aviation. Engineering a change on an airplane engine requires strenuous type testing under FAA regulations. It is a costly, time-consuming, necessary process, because aircraft safety and reliability are absolutely essential considerations.

The subject of aircraft noise has been controversial from the time Part 36 was conceived. It boiled down to a case of starting somewhere and Part 36 is where we are. I don't think anyone would disagree that aircraft noise is a problem, but it's one which imply need to determine



THE NICK THIMMESCH COLUMN

RELEASE DATE: Tuesday, June 29, 1976

WAS THERE A KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION COVERUP
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION?

by Nick Thimmesch

(c) 1976, Los Angeles Times

*George
J. J. J.
Bert
M. 7.*

WASHINGTON--''Coverup'' is a familiar term in this investigation-ridden town. Now we have a Senate panel charging that the CIA and the FBI covered up important information on the assassination of President Kennedy, and there is the inference that Robert F. Kennedy wanted it that way.

But before eyes pop open with amazement, please realize that if this intriguing question is to be further pursued, there must be more investigatory work. What needs to be known is why the Warren Commission, which laboriously investigated the assassination, was not informed of a possible Cuban involvement and of various CIA schemes aimed at Cuba and Fidel Castro.

The Senate intelligence committee, which is now out of business, issued its final report this past week and declared there were enough loose ends in the assassination that a further investigation by a new committee headed by Sen. Daniel Inouye

(Sentence continues)

Page Two...NICK THIMMESCH ... June 29 ... Inouye

(D-Hawaii) was in order.

The record shows that the CIA not only plotted against Cuba but against Castro's life as well. The record also shows that a CIA official invoked Robert F. Kennedy's name when he met with a secret Cuban agent identified as interested in doing an "inside job" on Castro, i.e., killing him.

So some here believe that Robert F. Kennedy, even though deep in grief, was still very worried that Castro might have killed his brother, in retaliation for plots by the Kennedy Administration against him. People who think this way point to a memo by Nicholas Katzenbach, then deputy attorney general, sent to the White House on Nov. 26, 1963, four days after the assassination, which read, in part:

"The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial."

Katzenbach declared that speculation about Oswald's motives had to be stopped, and with it thoughts of a Communist conspiracy or right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists.

(MORE)

Page Three...NICK THIMMESCH ... June 29 ... Communists.

There is other evidence that, concurrently, the CIA was also trying to stop the talk about conspiracies. And it is interesting that when Richard Helms, then a key CIA official, testified before the Warren Commission, he did not describe the plots against Castro. Asked years later why he didn't, Helms smiled and said, ''Nobody asked me.''

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) is the committee member pushing the hardest for further probing of the Cuban and Castro angles in the Kennedy assassination.

''Whenever a story like this goes public,'' he says, ''a great deal of new information comes forth, much of it not relevant, but some of it useful. I think we should go back to Helms and Katzenbach and ask them whether there was an effort by the CIA and the FBI to suppress any information on a Cuban involvement, even retaliation. I am certain that Robert Kennedy was in grief at that time, but it is also possible that he was aware of the Katzenbach memo.''

Katzenbach disagrees. He told me, ''I was running the department because Bobby Kennedy was devastated and remained home all the time. He had nothing to do with the memo, and it

(Sentence continues)

Page Four...NICK THIMMESCH ... June 29 ... and it
had no relationship with the CIA or J. Edgar Hoover.

"I wrote the memo to persuade President Johnson to
establish a commission of distinction to investigate the
assassination. It turned out to be the Warren Commission, and
Bobby Kennedy had nothing to do with that either." (The
Warren Commission was appointed Nov. 29.)

Robert F. Kennedy did go into a depression after his
brother's death. It took a trip to the Far East in January,
1964, and months of healing, before his interest in public life
revived. Still, he could have had a hand in trying to prevent
public outrage against Cuba by shutting off speculation about
Castro being responsible for the President's death.

No question there was a vendetta between the Kennedy
brothers and Castro. Only four days before he was
assassinated, John F. Kennedy told a Miami audience that the
Castro government was "a small band of conspirators" who
amounted to a "barrier" which, "once removed," would allow
the United States to support a democratic regime in Cuba.

Whether Robert F. Kennedy did want the Castro angle
kept out of investigations; whether the CIA and the FBI

(Sentence continues)

Page Five...NICK THIMMESCH ... June 29 ... the FBI

consciously blocked information from the Warren Commission; and
whether the U.S. Senate should pursue these questions--well, it's
not easy to decide, is it?

(c) 1976, Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE/Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles,

Calif. 90053.

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
--------------	--------------	--------

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Routing Slip

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	D/DCI/IC				
4	S/MC				
5	DDS&T				
6	DDI				
7	DDA				
8	DDO				
9	D/DCI/NIO				
10	GC				
11	LC				
12	IG				
13	Compt				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/S				
16	DTR				
17	Asst/DCI	X			
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPS				
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks:

For appropriate action. DCI
has not seen.

D/Executive Secretary

1 Jul 76

Date

3637 (5-76)

(EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FILE)

Paul. Aff...

Executive
76-8379



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

June 29, 1976

[Redacted]
MSC Political Forum
Texas A&M University
Box 5718
College Station, Texas 77844
[Redacted]

Thank you very much for your good letter of
June 17th.

I appreciate the invitation to speak once again
at Texas A&M. I still have fond memories of my
appearance on the Political Forum Committee's first
program and deeply regret that this year I am going
to have to say no. My schedule for the fall and
winter months is already so complicated that I have
to cut down on all speaking engagements.

Again, thanks so much for the invitation. I wish
I were in a position to say yes.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
George Bush

O/DCI/JF
Distribution:
Orig - Adse
1 - DCI (w/basic)
1 - ER

(EXHIBIT) RECEIVED FILE

[Handwritten signature]

Page Denied

STATINTL

STATINTL

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
--------------	--------------	--------

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Routing Slip

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	D/DCI/IC				
4	S/MC				
5	DDS&T				
6	DDI				
7	DDA				
8	DDO				
9	D/DCI/NIO				
10	GC				
11	LC				
12	IG				
13	Compt				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/S				
16	DTR				
17	Asst/DCI	✓			
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPS				
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks:

Might this be worth reproducing
and including in your daily
clippings?

3437 (5-76)

Executive Secretary
4/30/76
Date

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FILE

Pub Affs

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Garb

Executive Registry

76-96241

Ben:

for possible distribution if anyone
interested.

gb

28 JUN 1976

Page Denied